

Figure 2H

The screenshot shows the PNAS Online homepage. At the top left is the PNAS Online logo. To its right is a 'citeTrack' box with the text 'instant notification of new material in your field of interest'. Further right is a search bar with fields for 'Author', 'Keyword(s)', 'Year', 'Vol.', and 'Page'. Below the search bar is a link 'Institution: PC43PT0608040 Sign In as Member / Individual'. At the bottom of the page, there's a 'Full Text of this Article' button.

Supporting Information for Szyperski *et al.* (2002) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 99 (12), 8009–8014. (10.1073/pnas.122224599).

### Supporting Figure 9

**Fig. 9.** Experimental scheme for the 3D HCCH-COSY experiment. Rectangular 90° and 180° pulses are indicated by thin and thick vertical bars, respectively, and phases are indicated above the pulses. Where no rf phase is marked, the pulse is applied along  $x$ . The scaling factor  $k$  for  $^1\text{H}$  chemical shift evolution during  $t_1$  is set to 1.0. The high power 90° pulse lengths were: 5.8 ms for  $^1\text{H}$  and 15.4 ms for  $^{13}\text{C}$ , and 38 ms for  $^{15}\text{N}$ . The lengths of the  $^1\text{H}$  spin-lock purge pulses are: first  $\text{SL}_x$ , 2.8 ms; second  $\text{SL}_x$ , 1.7 ms;  $\text{SL}_y$ , 4.9 ms. SEDUCE is used for decoupling of  $^{13}\text{CO}$  during  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  (rf field strength = 1 kHz). The WURST scheme is used for decoupling of  $^{13}\text{C}$  during acquisition. The  $^1\text{H}$  carrier is placed at the position of the solvent line at 0 ppm before the start of the first semiconstant-time  $^1\text{H}$  evolution period, and then switched to the water line at 4.78 ppm after the second 90°  $^1\text{H}$  pulse. The  $^{13}\text{C}$  and  $^{15}\text{N}$  rf carriers are set to 38 ppm and 120.9 ppm, respectively. The duration and strengths of the pulsed z-field gradients (PFGs) are: G1 (500 ms, 6 G/cm); G2 (500 ms, 7 G/cm); G3 (100 ms, 12 G/cm); G4 (100 ms, 12.5 G/cm); G5 (2 ms, 9 G/cm); G6 (500 ms, 5 G/cm); G7 (1.5 ms, 8 G/cm); G8 (400 ms, 6 G/cm). All gradients are applied along z axis and are of rectangular shape. All PFG pulses are of rectangular shape. A recovery delay of at least 100-ms duration is inserted between a PFG pulse and an rf pulse. The delays are:  $t_1 = 1.6$  ms,  $t_2 = 850$  ms,  $t_3 = 2.65$  ms,  $t_4 = 3.5$  ms,  $t_5 = 7$  ms,  $t_6 = 1.6$  ms,  $t_7 = 3.2$  ms. Phase cycling:  $f_1 = x$ ;  $f_2 = x, -x$ ;  $f_3 = x, -x$ ;  $f_4 = x$ ;  $f_5$  (receiver) =  $x, -x$ . Quadrature detection in  $t_1(^{13}\text{C}/^1\text{H})$  and  $t_2(^{13}\text{C})$  is accomplished by altering the phases  $f_2$  and  $f_3$ , respectively, according to States-TPPI. Water suppression is accomplished by coherence pathway rejection using spin-lock purge pulses and pulsed field z-gradients. For acquisition of central peaks derived from  $^{13}\text{C}$  steady state magnetization, a second data set with  $f_1 = -x$  is collected. The sum and the difference of the two resulting data sets generate subspectra II and I, respectively, containing the central peaks and peak pairs.

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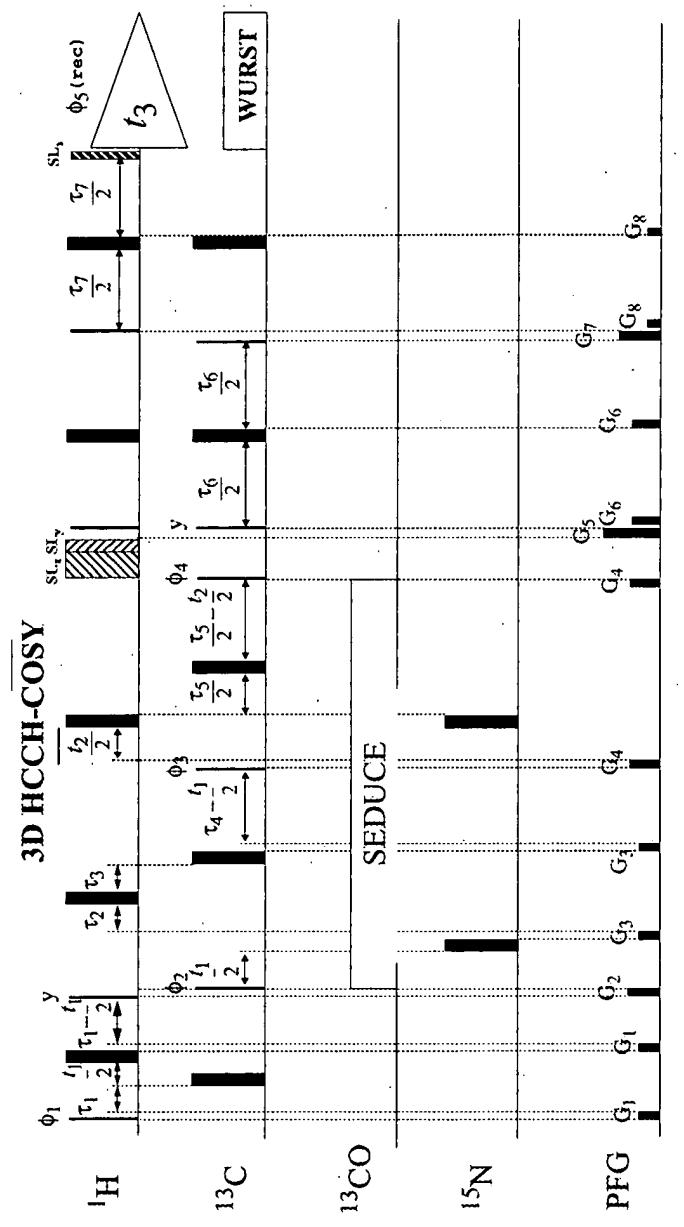


Figure 9